

of another recent book on nuclear medicine is devoted to thyroid and its related function. Unfortunately the sections on the thyroid have not been completely rewritten in the present volume, but instead paragraphs have been added here and there to bring them up to date.

Two new chapters have been added. One of these is in the important area of studies of the central nervous system and the other relates to the lung function. Both of these chapters are useful additions of subjects which were only mentioned in the chapter on "tumor localization" of the second edition. No scintillation camera pictures are shown; this is an unfortunate omission in the coverage of a new method of instrumentation which is becoming so widely used today.

Another useful addition is "Appendix B: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Uses of Radioisotopes in Medicine." This is a useful table arranged according to organ or function of interest. It will serve as a reference for the selection of procedure to consider in the study of a disease state.

Every physician will find some sections of this book of interest. It should be available in every hospital medical library and physicians who have the services of a laboratory of nuclear medicine will find a copy useful on their bookshelf.

LARRY W. McDONALD, M.D.

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NOYES' MODERN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY—Seventh Edition—Lawrence C. Kolb, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Director, New York State Psychiatric Institute and Psychiatric Service, Presbyterian Hospital of New York. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 638 pages, \$9.00.

This book for a long time has been one of the widely used better textbooks of psychiatry. This Seventh Edition (revised by Dr. Lawrence C. Kolb) has attempted, as have previous editions, to keep current with the advances and changes in psychiatry. A new chapter has been added on the neurophysiology of behavior. It includes some of the recent studies of sleep. A new section has been added on the behavior disturbances caused by hallucinogenic drugs and the chapter on psychiatric reactions due to cerebral arteriosclerosis and senility has been updated. Behavior therapy and family therapy are included in the discussion of psychotherapy and minor changes have been made in many other areas to bring all chapters up to date.

The style is clear and easily readable. The book is recommended to all physicians as an excellent standard textbook of psychiatry for reference purposes and to students for basic orientation to the subject.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.

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CARDIAC RADIOLOGY—Edward F. Dunne, M.B., B.Ch., Department of Radiology, St. Vincent's Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19106), 1967. 256 pages, \$12.50.

This is a short, very well written, concise book based on some 2,000 patients who underwent cardiac surgery and over 2,000 studies by cardiac catheterization. The book is designed to present radiologic findings in those forms of acquired and congenital heart disease with which the author had the most experience. There are chapters on mitral stenosis, mitral insufficiency, aortic stenosis, aortic insufficiency, rheumatic multivalvular lesions, atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, pulmonary valvar stenosis, tetralogy of Fallot, and coarctation of the aorta.

Because this is a book relating to enormous personal experience, it omits areas in which the author had less experience, such as rare congenital heart lesions. Arteriosclerotic and hypertensive heart disease and certain other acquired lesions were not included because the author felt they did not lend themselves to the same type of analysis.

The book is well organized and well illustrated. Despite the fact that the author has great experience with selective angiocardiology, he chose not to use it extensively in this text because he feels there are ways of arriving at the diagnosis without its use. The entire stress of the book is to emphasize fluoroscopy and plain films. This approach has been tried in the past very often and has not been altogether successful because of lack of specificity. This new effort of getting away from studying the heart by selective contrast examinations probably will not be more successful than similar attempts in the past. The author, however, makes his points well. A scale of 6 is used for evaluating the enlargement of the heart and central vessels. Since this scale is not based on objective measurements, it attaches numerical values that can be somewhat deceptive.

The text is certainly worth perusal by everyone studying or practicing cardiac radiology. As it is not very detailed, however, it must be considered only as an excellent introduction to the subject.

ALEXANDER MARGOLIS, M.D.

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PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT — Vol. XXIII, The Proceedings of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Psychopathological Association held in New York City, February 1966—Edited by Joseph Zubin, Ph.D., Department of Mental Hygiene, State of New York; Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New York City; and George A. Jervis, M.D., Ph.D., Director, Institute for Basic Research in Mental Retardation, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. Grune and Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. (10016), 1968. 658 pages, \$22.00.

This is a well-edited volume consisting of papers by numerous distinguished authors stressing a multiple discipline approach to the understanding of mental development and treatment of its psychopathology.

"The field of mental development has undergone a revolution in recent years. In the first decade of this century, work in this area dealt largely with intellectual development. The static model of intelligence promulgated by the early workers in this field has been replaced by a dynamic approach involving the interaction of social-cultural, hereditary, developmental, internal environmental, and brain-function models. The epidemiological approach has unearthed much information regarding the environmental underlay of retarded mental development extending even into the intrauterine life, while discoveries in genetics have laid bare the source of many rare conditions leading to the end result of mental retardation. Because the way the organism can respond to interferences is rather limited, while the number of potential interfering agents is almost infinite, the causes of mental retardation present a tangled skein which will require much effort and time to unravel." (From the Preface.)

The volume, which adequately represents each of the proposed scientific models, is divided into six major sections, as follows: Genetics and Neurophysiology; Social, Cultural and Perinatal Factors; Epidemiology; Behavioral Characteristics in Learning; Observational Techniques and Measurement of Intelligence; and Diagnosis and Rehabilitation. At the end of each of these sections, the papers which have been presented are discussed by